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No 20

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 3 JANUARY, 1837. [NO. 9358.

FOR LONDON, CALLING AT THE CAPE.—The A. 1. *ship* " *Carnatic*", *John Brodie*, commander; burthen per register 650 tons. Carries a surgeon, and to sail about 1st February. For freight or passage, apply to Edmond, Bibby and Co.—Rampart row, 3d Jan. 1837

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The new British built ship URANIA, Edward *Weeks*, commander; will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to *Mr. George S. King*.—Tamarind Lane, 3d January, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The new Liverpool built ship " *John Knox*," 540 tons, *John Thompson*, commander; will sail 15th January.—For Freight—Apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 3d January, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The *Governor Findlay*, E. PARRY, Commander, with immediate dispatch. For Freight of opium, apply to Messrs. *Remington, and Co.*—Bombay, 3d January, 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy*.—Courier Office, 3d. Jan. 1837.

JUST published, and for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1837, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by government during the year. Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES—TWO.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons having claims on the canteen of His Majesty's 20th regiment, will forward the same to the president of the canteen committee, on or before the 6th day of January, 1837; after which date no claim on account of the canteen, will be attended to.

By order,

P. CONOLLY,—*Qr. Mr. H. M's. 20th Regt.*

Camp, Vingorla, 20th December, 1836.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.—Pews Nos. 10, 11, 17, and 18, hitherto private, have been made free for the accommodation of the public. Strangers will be conducted to them on application.—1st January, 1837.

By order—W. BROWN,—*Trustees Clerk*

LETTERS PER OVERLAND ROUTE. A packet for transmission to Mr. *Waghorn* by the *Hugh Lindsay*, Steamer, advertised to sail for Suez, on the 18th inst., will be made up at our office, and letters will be received for registration till 4 P. M. on the day previous to the vessel's departure.

Parties at outstations forwarding letters for dispatch, via Overland Route, are requested to give reference, in Bombay, for the payment of Mr. *Waghorn's* charges.

FARNWORTH & Co.—*Agents to Mr. Waghorn*

Bombay, Army Agency, 3d Jan. 1837.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The sailing of the '*Mecca*', having been postponed for 2 or 3 days, the mail bag is still open at our office for the receipt of letters.

FARNWORTH & Co.—*Agents to Mr. Waghorn*,

Army Agency, Bombay, 3d Jany. 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s. 30 days' sight, may be had of

MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 3d January, 1837.

HOUSE AND GROUND.—For sale by public auction, On Monday, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.*, will sell by public auction, unless previously sold by private bargain, the dwelling house and ground situate at lower Colabah, and now in the occupation of *Mr. Payne*.

The house is the property of Captain *G. F. Andrew*, and has been very recently constructed of the best materials.

Further particulars may be known on application at the office of the advertisers.

AUCTION.—This day, Tuesday, the 3rd of January 1837, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, and Co., will sell by public auction, in the dwelling house adjoining (*and in the rear of*) their premises,—A variety of household furniture, plate, and plated ware, glass and queen's ware, kitchen requisites, and sundry other property, belonging to a family quitting the Presidency. Also, two valuable cabinets of minerals, and two antique French clocks.

At 1 P. M. will be put up for unreserved sale—An English built stanhope and harness, with a powerful grey horse.

AUCTION.—To-morrow, Wednesday, the 4th of January, 1837, at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will sell by public auction at their rooms, a valuable and varied assortment of goods, to which they invite the attention of families and the public generally. The same comprizes,—60 pieces of very superior *lawn*, 70 pieces of very fine Ladies' French cambric pocket handkerchiefs, about 100 pieces of cotton damask of various colours, handsome plated liquor and cruit frames, double branched candlesticks with shades, candlesticks without shades, a handsome porcelain dinner service, an invoice of jewellery, a variety of household furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving the Presidency, new buggy harness. Sundry property belonging to an insolvent estate; several cases of colour'd glass, a few plate glasses, thermometers, vase lamps, brandy bitters, spirit of lavendar, a piano forte, hams and cheeses.

At Noon,—An office shigram, (Bengal built) a shigram, a buggy, two serviceable buggy horses, a horse adapted for saddle or harness. Several very *superior* milch cows, the property of *Colonel Whitehill*, a palanquin, with any other carriages or cattle that may offer.

AUCTION.—To-morrow, January 4th, 1837, in addition to what is advertised for sale above, Messrs. *Frith & C*[illegible] will also sell at their, rooms, the f[illegible] property belonging to *John W*[illegible] *Esqr.*—Light London built b[illegible] pair of strong carriage horses, 3 [illegible] ling palanquins, a large telescop[illegible] a large iron treasure chest, a la[illegible] wood chest, a camphor-wood [illegible] drawers, a mahogany ward rob[illegible] of old London particular Madeira [illegible] 1826, with several large teakw[illegible] chests, &c. &c.—Nesbit Lane, 7th Jan[illegible]

NOTICE.—The sale, of " Rose" and [illegible]treat" Cottages, at Colabah, the property of W. G. GRAHAM, Esq., is postponed until Saturday, the 7th January 1837, when they will be put up at 4 P. M. of that day, and at Noon will also be submitted for sale at the " Retreat," the household furniture and property of MR. GRAHAM.—Nesbit Lane, January, 3d 1837.

THE AGRA ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—In your eagerness for improvement I fear you have run upon the bank so decidedly as to get out of the Agra road for a season. It appears that a meeting has been held at Agra and funds subscribed. Government also has directed work upon a part of the line, if I am not mistaken. Let then, the Bombay subscriptions pour in to invite the liberal people of Agra to commence with their own fund on their own side, and either give the Bombay money to the government, or commence on another part of the line.

Some will ask why not call on government to do the whole, seeing that it is all for the benefit of the public? To this I reply that we want a road to Calcutta, another to Surat, another to Sholapoor, and a main road as recommended by your correspondent " Observer" to Oomrawutty. Now, as these can scarcely all be made at once, and considering that in the Bombay and Agra road, independently of the benefits to the natives, there is a little European sympathy concerned between the western and north western provinces, (long may it last!) we might still come forward to assist in this great work—When the public good is concerned you are not the man to whom it can be said " Tu dors Brutus;"—or " Jessey on a *Bank* was sleeping."

I am, your's &c.

PARDONNEZ-MOI.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW BANK.

SIR,—The bank notification in your paper of Saturday, that application for further shares (the original having been already subscribed) is to be received till the 1st February, seems to imply a power in the committee separate from what the tenor of the prospectus provides for.

It appears to be assumed that the demand for shares is to be a measure for the amount of stock; but it is equally rational to bear in mind that the amount of stock ought rather to be measured by the extent of business it may have to perform; and as an increased demand arising from this must be slow and progressive, it seems premature on the part of the committee to have evinced a want of confidence in their first calculations before they are condemned by experience.

It may be possible to connect the present demand with a mere artificial excitement incidental to a first speculation of this description here: if so, the amount of shares that may be subscribed for before the 1st of Feby. may be quadruple the amount that *can* be received, and as this must lead to very extensive disappointment, I should think that a meeting of the original subscribers, who are alone competent to alter any principle, or admit any change ought to be immediately called, to take into their consideration the notification of the provincial committee.

I have, &c.

2nd Jany, 1837. S. FRASER,—*Subscriber*.

HY[illegible]RABAD [illegible]ACES.

To commence th[illegible] *Tuesday in February* 1837.

FIRST DAY.—The "[illegible]larum cup," value 1[illegible]00 Sicca rupees, given by some [illegible] the officers of the Bolarum Force, with [illegible]0 Rupees entrance, P. P. for all Horses carrying 8 stone 7 lbs. [illegible] miles. To be closed on the 7th January 1837.

" First Maiden," a Purse of 700 Rupees from the Fund with 700 Rupees entrance, P. P. For all Horses that never started for Purse, Plate, Match, Cup, Sweepstake, &c. carrying 8 stone 7 lbs. Heats 2½ miles. To close on the 7th January 1837.

SECOND DAY.—" Light Infantry Brigade Cup" value [illegible] Company's Rupees, 100 Rupees entrance, P. P. for all horses, carrying 9 stone; heats 1¼ mile. To be closed on the first day of the meeting.

Second Maiden, a Purse of 500 Rupees from the fund with 500 Rupees entrance P. P. For all horses that never won. Heats 1½ mile, carrying 8 stone 10lbs. Horses that never started to be allowed 3lbs. To be closed the day before the race.

THIRD DAY.—" The Minister's Plate" of 2000 Rupees with 200 Rupees entrance, P. P. For all horses, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. Heats 3 miles.

" The Hydrabad Stakes," of 300 Rupees from the fund with 100 Rupees entrance P. P. For all Horses carrying 10 stone 3lbs. Heats round the course.

FOURTH DAY.—" The Resident's Plate" of 500 Rupees with 200 Rupees entrance, P. P. For all horses, carrying 8 stone 6lbs. Heats 2½ miles.

" A Whim Plate" of 350 Rupees from the fund, with 150 Rupees entrance, P. P. For all horses, 14 hands and aged, carrying 8 stone, 7lbs. Heats 2 miles.

FIFTH DAY.—" A Forced Winner" Handicap of 400 Rupees from the fund, with 200 Rupees entrance P. P. For all winning horses of the meeting with the exception of the winners of the Whim plate. Heats 2½ miles. To be handicapped by the committee.

The Beaten plate of 300 Rupees from the fund with 100 Rupees entrance P. P. for all beaten horses of the meeting. Heats ½ mile. To be handicapped by the committee.

A Steeple Chase of 250 Rupees from the fund, with 20 Rupees entrance P. P. For all horses carrying 10 stone 7lbs., four miles across the country. Gentlemen upon the ground to be marked out by the committee.

RULES OF THE COURSE.

1st. All horses of English blood are excluded.

2d. Quarter of an inch allowed for shoes and plates.

3d. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.

4th. Half an hour between heats. The practicability of running chequered heats will be determined by the committee.

5th. No horses will be allowed to walk over except for the Beaten plate, but should a horse be brought to the post and no competitor, he will receive half the Purse. Should the same horse however be brought a second time to the post without a competitor, the whole will revert to the Fund.

6th. Horses to be entered and measured at the rose stand the day previous to running, by 2 o'clock P. M.

7th. Entrances and stakes to be lodged with the Secretary before starting: failing this, a horse will not be entitled to the Plate, Purse &c. &c. should he come in first.

8th. No drawn or distanced horse can start for the Beaten Plate.

9th. All confederacies to be declared on or before the 1st [illegible]bruary 1837.

[illegible] private matches, &c. &c. to be run under the di[illegible] committee.

[illegible]ision of the committee on all matters to be fi[illegible]

[illegible]nce for all horses 10 Rupees. Free course [illegible] entrance allowed.

W. C. JACKSON,—*Secy. to Hyd. Races*.

[illegible]RRIVALS AND DEPART[illegible]RES.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]ooke, Staff.

[illegible], H. M. 6th Foot, from Engla[illegible]

[illegible]getty, H. M. 17th Regt., from Poo[illegible]

[illegible]M. Martin, Horse Artillery, from do.

[illegible] Daly, 4th Dragoons, from do.

[illegible]apt. Harrison.

Surg. G. A. Turnbull, 2d Nizam's Infantry, from Ellichpore.

Surg. Sheppee, Bombay Eur. Regt., from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. D. Dalway, Queen's Royals, to England.

Assist. Surg. W. Hardy, do to do.

Lieut. Yates, Nizam's Cavalry, to do.

Lieut. H. S. Watkins, 15th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.

Lieut. Mathews, 15th Regt N. I., to Tannah.

Lieut Horn, H. M. 20th Regt. to the Red Sea.

Ensign Gordon, do. do. to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

In Bombay, on the 2d instant, the wife of Mr. Condr. T. Heffernan, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Girgaum, on the 31st. December, Matilda Elizabeth, only child of Matilda and Edward Martinnant, aged 10 months and 20 days.

On the 1st. January, Edwin Blackly, Esq., M. D. Surgeon of ship Gilmore, aged 29 years.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 31st.—Brig Allison, Ed. Dariot, Master, from Penang, 16th. October, 1836.

Passengers.—12 convicts, 2 women, and 1 child.

Jan. 1st 1837.—Ship Fort William, H. Fraser, Master, from China, 11th November, and Singapoor.

Passengers.—Mr. Young, Mariner, Rev. J. Abraham and 2 servants; one Arab and family.

Jan. 2d.—Brig Fanny, H. Silverthorne, Master, from Singapoor, 17th. November, and Cochin 18th. December.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31st.—Ship Orient, William Taylor, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers—Mrs. Taylor.

Do Ship Malabar, G. G. Lartigue, Master, to the Malabar Coast, and Bordeaux.

Jan. 1st, 1837.—Ship Royal Admiral, David Fotheringham, Master, to Tellicherry and London.

Do. Barque Hector, John Johnson, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Capt. Dalway, 2d Queen's Royals, and Mrs. J. B. Egan and child.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Sloop—Rose.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings. Floating Chapel—Aurora, Brig of War—Tigris. Schooner—Cyrene, and Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

FREE TRADERS.—Malabar, Gilmore, Albion, Marquis of Hastings, Urania, John Knox, Brittania, Portland, and Carnatic.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Eleanor, Hamedo, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Governor Finlay, Charlotte, Hannah, Clarissa, Helen, Charles Forbes, Allalevie, Allison, and Fort William.

STEAMER.—Indus

ARAB.—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Mahomedy, and Futta Kalimon

AMERICAN.—Shepherdess, and Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S.—Mahommedee.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 3rd JANUARY, 1837.

As there is not time for the usual notice, we beg to state, for the information of parties interested, that there will be no public breakfast at Parell this morning, nor until Tuesday, the 10th instant.

We take this opportunity of reminding such of our readers as have secured shares in the new Bank that the first instalment of one per cent upon the amount of their subscriptions must be paid to the treasurers on or before the 6th instant.

Those who have merely subscribed to the institution are not included in the class we allude to, and no payment will be required of them until it is settled that they are to be admitted among the shareholders.

While upon this subject we may as well notice—indeed, we have been requested by the Bank Committee to state, with reference to a letter we publish from Mr. Fraser in to-day's paper, that they never intended that the question of extending the capital of the Bank, beyond the sum specified in the prospectus, should be decided by them. On the contrary, the plan is to submit a proposition for the extension contemplated, to the shareholders, at the end of the time mentioned, and to leave it for them to confirm or reject as they may think proper.

With Mr. Fraser, at the same time, we quite agree in thinking that the excitement which at present prevails on this subject is unwarranted by the state of the country and the prospects of the bank, and that it will shortly subside. At present it appears to be somewhat similar to the joint stock mania at home in 1824. People rush to take shares, as if their very existence depended upon it, without having read the prospectus that has been put forth, or at all understanding the merits of the case, or the nature even of the institution they propose to join; and we are sorry to say that this feeling is fast spreading among the natives; so that it is difficult to say where, or when it will stop. At present the amount subscribed exceeds the proposed capital by nineteen lakhs and a half of rupees; and scarcely any communications have yet been received from the outstations. It is satisfactory, however, to add that there appears to be nothing like speculation in all this. The people who have applied for shares are nearly all men of substance, and among the natives of considerable wealth.

We must also notice a most erroneous opinion which has got abroad with regard to the nature of the Charter that has been solicited for the institution. It seems to be supposed that exclusive privileges have been aimed at, and that there is some prospect of obtaining them. Nothing, however, can be more unfounded. The nature of an act of incorporation, such as is usually granted in cases like the present, is simply to secure the partners in an extensive joint-stock company from all responsibility and loss beyond the amount of their subscriptions; and to enable them to represent themselves in all legal matters by their officers. No connexion with government will exist from the simple granting of the act: nor will the notes of the bank be a legal tender. It will, therefore, start with no unfair advantages, and secure no sources of profit beyond those which any institution of the same kind might enjoy without the charter it has sought for.

We cannot conclude without noticing an article we have copied to-day from the *Calcutta Courier* on the establishment of a branch of the bank of Bengal at this presidency. In addition to this we have been informed that the bank has already been feeling its way here, and that influential parties have been applied to for their assistance in any attempt that may be made to extend its business on this side of India. What the result may be we cannot say; but we feel confident that but one feeling prevails here on the subject, and that the late attempt in Calcutta to divert the Malwa Opium trade, by forced means, away from its natural channel to that city, has not paved the way for the favorable reception of any further designs upon the commerce of Bombay.

As the letter from Govt. to the Steam Committee, which we published a short time since, afforded strong grounds for believing that an experiment will shortly be made to keep up overland communication with Europe by the Persian Gulf as well as the Red Sea, the following particulars regarding it will probably be interesting to the public.

Memorandum regarding the despatch of mails from London, and shewing the days on which Vessels will be required to meet them alternately at Suez and Mohammerah.

Despatch from London.	Arrival at Alexandria.	Arrival at Suez.	Arrival at Beirout to meet Dak.	Arrival at Mohammerah.	Arrival at Bombay.
1837.					
Mond. 2 Jan.	26 Jan.	30 Jan..			26 Feb..
Wed. 1 Feb'.			25 Feb..	11 or 12 Mar.	21 or 22 Mar.
Do. 1 March.	25 Mar.	29 Mar..			23 April.
Sat. 1 April..			25 April	9 or 10 May	19 or 20 May
Mond. 1 May.	25 May	29 May.			23 or 24 June
Tuesd. 1 June			25 June.	9 or 10 July.	19 or 20 July
Sat. 1 July..	25 July.	29 July.			23 or 24 Aug.
Tuesd. 1 Aug.			25 Aug..	8 or 9 Sept..	18 or 19 Sept.
Frid. 1 Sept..	25 Sept.	29 Sept.			24 or 25 Oct..
Mond. 2 Oct.			26 Oct..	9 or 10 Nov.	19 or 20 Nov
Tuesd. 1 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.			24 or 25 Dec
Thurs. 1 Dec.			25 Dec..	8 or 9 Jan..	18 or 19 Jan.

CALCUTTA.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.—Although we have not deemed it necessary to notice a pending discussion between the Directors and some of the Shareholders of the Agra Bank, on the subject of the appointment of a successor to the retiring Secretary Mr. Beckett, we find so much information regarding the character and capabilities of that institution and the views entertained by the Directors for the extension of its operations, in a long letter addressed by one of their Committee, Mr. Mansel, to the proprietary, which appears in the *Agra Ukhbar* received yesterday, that we have been induced to transfer a portion of the letter to our columns. It will be observed that Mr. Gordon has submitted to the Directors a plan which they have approved, for an important modification of the principles on which the Agra Bank was established. In the prospectus it was stated that the Bank would not issue any paper of its own. Apprehension of serious inconvenience in case of a sudden demand for cash, and great difficulty to meet a run, was the motive for this restriction. But increasing confidence and rapidly increasing business have produced a change of opinion, and though the paid up Capital has been increased from one lakh to ten lakhs, the Directors now find the restriction an impediment to the capabilities of the Bank. The proposion of Mr. Gordon (which we understand is now before Government) is based upon the guarantee principle which was so warmly discussed in England three years ago. Mr. Gordon proposes, and the Directors of the Agra Bank are ready to offer, more than the Joint Stock and private provincial Banks in England refused,—namely, to lodge with Government, not two thirds or three-fourths, but the entire amount (in Company's Paper) of the notes that may be put in circulation by the Agra Bank, provided Government will grant these notes the privilege of being received into the public treasuries. This privilege would increase the profits of the Bank and of course very much tend to increase its credit also; but only through the latter, by increasing its deposits, would its means be extended with the same amount of capital, the notes being representatives, not of credit, as in the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank, as well as of capital and specie in depos[illegible] but merely of the capital locked up in a Government treasury.

Whatever may be the issue of the proposition, the Bank of Bengal must perceive that it is losing opportunities to extend its own business. With every possible advantage on its side for the extension of its business in the mofuss[illegible] it resigns the field to private enterprise, and is even anticipated by an institution of but four years standing, in a negociation for the general admission of Bank Notes [illegible] the mofussil treasuries. At present those of the B[illegible] Bengal have that privilege but partially and by sufferan[illegible] The privilege should be a general one, unrestricted as [illegible] as they are concerned: and if apprehension be enterta[illegible] ed that under possible contingencies the drain of spe[illegible] by the substitution of paper might be inconvenient to [illegible] public interests, especially in frontier districts, the B[illegible] might be required to establish a few station Branches [illegible] the purpose of facilitating the cashing of its notes, un[illegible] rules based upon the same principle as those of the B[illegible] establishments of the Bank of England, but with some modifications to meet the different circumstances arising out of the greater distances and greater hazard and expense and delay in the transit of bullion from one part of the country to another. This consideration would render it necessary to make very distant Branches,—for instance, a Branch Bank at Bombay, quite independent of the main establishment in Calcutta as to their respective issues and first liabilities, but without lessening the general guarantee of the latter,—whose responsibility would in such case be like that of the endorser of a bill—coming into operation only in case of dishonor by the drawee.

When the Bank of Bengal was about to increase its capital, some persons were of opinion that it would find itself with more capital than it would know what to do with. We suspect that the temporary suspension of the Company's advances must have operated to absorb a portion of the increase—at least that the applications for loans and discount must in consequence be greater than they would have been. But such a Bank, with a capital of seventy-five lakhs, and a privileged and almost exclusive paper circulation, and with the guarantee of Government, might certainly include some other branches of business within its operations, besides mere loan and discount business in Calcutta. The Bank of Agra embraces no less than ten classes of business, one of them being exchange operations with Calcutta and Bombay, another advances upon goods proceeding to Calcutta. Why does not the Bank of Bengal take advantage of the present high rate of exchange with England and take up the business which the Government has discontinued? Suppose that but ten lakhs, half the late increase of its capital, were employed in this way, a profit of a lakh and a half might be gained in a twelvemonth, bills being taken here against goods at an exchange of 2s. 2½d. per Company's Rupee, and the amount (discounted in England) immediately remitted back in bullion or Company's bills upon Bengal at 1s, 11*d*.—perhaps less. The Bank of England would probably accept the agency, for it once contemplated a similar scheme for itself—if not, there would be no difficulty to find a substitute, or the agency might be delegated to two firms co-operating in the trust. *Calcutta Courier, Dec* 31.

The Aya prize money is at last advertised for distsibution, in this evening's *Gazette*. A Subaltern's share is two pice short of sixty-six Company's Rupees·—*Calcutta Courier, Dec.* 21.

AGRA.

THE AGRA BANK.—But whatever may be the personal views and wishes of a certain number of our body who belong to the public service, it is the duty of the present Directors, so long as you continue to elect them, to consult what they deem your real interests in the appointment of a Secretary, and the general improvement of the Bank. I do but remind you that in 1833, the establishment of branches from the Bank of Bengal was discussed between Government and its officers as a measure, not so much of finance, but of political necessity You must too be well aware that the deed of copartnership of the Union Bank authorizes the establishment of branches throughout the Provinces, and that the high character of its management and its popular principles, would enable its branches to occupy such a position as would seriously affect your interests, so far as the high rate of interest you now charge is concerned. You are too not ignorant that the scheme circulated in London on the lst of June, 1836, for the establishment of the Bank of India, has its origin in the belief that the existing establishments in India are not equal to the mercantile wants of society in Bengal. Moreover the establishment of a Bank at Delhi was seriously agitated and nearly carried into effect. With all these demands upon our forethought, and the knowledge that under the late Charter, the local toleration of holding land conceded to all parties the opening of the trade with Central Asia, the reduction of the sugar duties, the abolition of the transit duties, the facility of investing capital in improvements in the Himalaya Hills, and other past and prospective measures favourable to the development of the resources of the country, colonization must steadily advance, and, indeed is advancing, it seems obvious to me, that if we do not occupy the open field ourselves, some rival establishment will rise up as the offspring of the growing wants of society for capital, at a moderate rate of interest, on such security as the Scotch system of banking considers adequate. It is to superintend, to work and manage an institution of that nature, that the Directors have solicited the appointment of a Secretary on the high scale of allowances fixed. Thoroughly versed in the theory of currency and banking, an officer like our nominee would place the system of the Bank's operations on a fixed footing, which by accommodating the public to all prudent extent, would at once deprive a rival of the chance of competing successfully or at least to any injurious extent, with an old, wealthy, and popular establishment, doing business on moderate terms. It may be said, however, that all my positions may be conceded, and yet the proposed appointment is exorbitant as the first talent in India cannot be required in the Secretary of the Bank of the city of Agra (even supposing that its business on purpose to favour the views of the present direction, were to progress in one or two years, to forty or fifty lakh of rupees,) for the allowance of similar and more wealthy establishments do not reach the proposed amount. In reality, however, the argument is not valid. A Bank like the Bank of England, the London and Westminster Bank, the Chartered Banks in Scotland, the Bank of Bengal and the Union Bank, possesses a Direction composed in a great measure of men, who are themselves merchants, or who have turned their attention to the subject of trade and banking, or at any rate are stationary men of opportunities and leisure. With such men as Horsley Palmer, William Ward, Jeremiah Harman, John Richards, and others of like calibre in the Direction of the Bank of England, it matters little to whose head the details of a Secretary's office falls. In the Agra Bank, however, you have to provide in your Secretary all the theoretical acquaintance with the principles of currency and banking, and all the mercantile experience and information which the Directors of a Joint Stock Bank at Manchester or Liverpool supply to the mechanical duties of a Secretariry. You will have seen that even the London and Westminster Bank thought it an important object to secure the services of so able a writer on banking, as Mr. Gilbart for their Secretary, on the first establishment of that institution. You yourselves have now filled up your capital of ten lakh, and even supposing that no change had taken place in your establishment, the allowances of it must at the present season have been very considerably increased. Hitherto we have been making a desperate effort to force a Bank by realizing a high dividend by the readiest means You have touched ground as De Foe says of Robinson Crusoe, and you have now an opportunity of laying such a basis for your Bank, as can support [illegible] superstructure of an important national institution, such as this part of North-Western India demands for the transaction of its money and banking business among every interest in Native and European society. For the situation of Secretary to a bank of this character [illegible]e nominated an individual whom we regard as the [illegible]man, whose services are procurable by us in India, [illegible]o from his through knowledge of the principles of [illegible]y and banking, and his extensive acquaintance [illegible] commercial resources and statistics of trade in [illegible]al Presidency cannot but command the highest [illegible]f the Government and the commercial Public, [illegible] of the services for this institution, should you [illegible]l to confirm our nomination.

[illegible]ow turn to the more practical details of the Bank's business. Your applications for loans to members of the Civil, Military and Medical Service have latterly in round numbers exceeded a lakh of Rupees a month, but of these a large proportion have been from parties anxious to compound with the Assignees of Insolvent Firms, or to clear off a load of debt by compromising with other creditors. Still it appears to me that full a moiety of this large class of transactions grows out of the permanent wants and habits of the service, for the purchase and building of houses in Cantonments, for remittance to Europe as family supplies, for Mess and other regimental expenditure, for the establishment of young men just arrived in the country, and other necessary and really useful purposes. If therefore you assume as a mean that loans of this class will be returned to the Bank by monthly instalments in 2½ years, (at present 5 years is the limit fixed for re-payment) and that the amount continues stationary at 50,000 Rupees per month, you will always have 15lakhs of Rupees, employed on this class of transction. There seems to me too, no doubt that if the rate of interests were reduced as it must be and ought to be to 7 or 8 per cent. on salary loans, that the amount of investment would be increased very considerably, for many men would then borrow for objects which they are now anxious to secure, but which the exorbitant rate of interest now charged, wholly places beyond their grasp. Your rule of demanding two sureties to salary loans and requiring Life Insurance where the sum is heavy with reference to the period of repayment and the means of the parties, potects the Bank so fully from all risk that a comparatively low rate of interest were a sufficient remuneration for your capital. The next most important head of your present business is remittance of money by inland exchange operations. The large extent of Bills of Exchange drawn for profit objects will be seen by an abstract given in a note from the Bank's books for the principal stations with which it does business. A large portion of this business is the result certainly of loan operations but the demand for pure remittance bills by members of the service and others has been very heavy and seems increasing. A reference to the rules of Government treasuries which only allow military men to obtain par bills from Collectors for current pay, except the remittance be for the purchase of a Bungalow, and which allow to Civilians bills only on Calcutta, and those too at 1 per cent premium, will show at once that this business is one possessing great capabilites under energetic management. The balance of trade between the Upper and Lower Provinces being much in favor of the former, the exchan[illegible] is in the brisk season usully Rs. 2 8 or 3 R[illegible] cutta, and in the duller months from M[illegible] never rallies to par. So long as the large[illegible] salt, and indigo continue as they do, [illegible] will remain, and the Bank will therefo[illegible] the medium of much of the Calcutta [illegible] the more especially now that bills are [illegible] Tr[illegible] and the Bengal treasuries in [illegible] at[illegible]d of in Siccas at an exc[illegible] in[illegible]rence being 6-10-8 If too o[illegible] trade [illegible] with the Bombay side of I[illegible] every thing is favorable, the Bank by means o[illegible] remittance may drive a profitable business in e[illegible] operations in that quarter for so long as Calcutta bills se[illegible] at par in Bombay. Agra may buy up such bills at the discount of the day here, and by sending them to Bombay draw against them at as high a profit as the increase of your communication with that quarter may enable the Bank to realize. It is obvious that much of the same remittance business may be secured between Agra and other stations by a proper organization of Agency at each large town in Upper India. This subject has for some time past been one of much anxious consideration to the Direction under Rule 24, and the plan may be expected to be matured by an early date.

I now approach to the most important point in my address, the banking resources of the city of Agra, meaning thereby the receipt of mercantile deposit accounts, the discount of mercantile bills, the advances on deposit and consignment of goods, and the opening of cash accounts on the Scotch system with the native mercantile community. The city at its last census contained 96,000 inhabitants, and the Cantonments 14,000. The annual value of the house property has been calculated in an official report at 22,40,000 rupees. The trade which pays a customs duty to the Agra Custom House, certainly falls little below a million of money, and in this grain is not included. The returns made chiefly in metals, cloth, Europe supplies, sugar, groceries, and silk, from Mirzapore and Calcutta, I have no exact date for estimating, but even allowing that part of the debt to Agra, and its dependencies be balanced by drafts on the Public treasuries of Agra, Muttra, Futtyghur, and Ajmere, to the extent of 25 lakh, that specie remittances are made to some extent from Benares and Mirzapore, and that the account is still further squared by circuitous exchange operations of the surraffs, half a million were still a low sum at which to value the return trade. The extent of money transactions in the City of Agra may among other data be seen from the subjoined note of the receipts and expenditure—almost all local—of the Agra Treasury. The City is fast taking the place of Furruckabad as a medium of hoond transactions. Its shroffing kothies and mercantile firms engaged in Cotton, Salt, Sugar, Grain, and other branches of the export and import commerce are of the greatest wealth and character. A plan has lately been submitted to Government for the erection of a new Gunge in the vicinity of the Agra Custom House, which will afford ample building ground for 100 new Warehouses on an extensive scale, and though Munnyram Seyth has lately laid out half a lakh of rupees in building new godowns in the same quarter for the mercantile community, the demand for accommodation by parties extending their trade here, and by others, Europeans and Natives, desirous of embarking in it, is such as to have induced the local authorities to fix the upset price of the building ground at Rs 4-8 per 100 square feet. I believe too, that a proposition for the general sale of all the nuzzool or escheat lands, some thousand acres, in the vicinity of the city of Agra, at 33⅓ years' purchase, or on an average Rs 250 per acre in round numbers, is before the authorities, and if carried into effect, the facility thus afforded to the location of colonists and others, will materially improve and extend the trading interests of Agra city and cantonments.

But though Agra is so important a mercantile mart and may be almost termed the key of the Rajwara trade with Bengal and Rohilchand, yet the high rate of interest required to be given on fixed deposits to tempt parties to invest in this bank in preference to Company's paper is a serious obstacle to the effectual developement of these plans, and to the Bank's affording accommodation to the public at moderate rates of interest. Even if the Agra Bank did gain such a footing in the confidence of the city of Agra and can remove the prejudices, numberless in character, with which most of the surraffs and byoparies have as yet treated a proposition for keeping their cash balances with this Bank, so as to command floating deposits to some extent, (and that the Bank will do so, I doubt not,) still the position of the Bank standing alone without a power of resort for cash to an institution like the Bank of England or of Bengal, for loan or sale of Company's Paper and other negotiable securities to meet runs, would so cramp the operations of a Bank of mere deposit at Agra that the advantages resulting from this source cannot be estimated but as a moderate item in prospective profits. How then is the commerce of the city to be accommodated at such rates of moderate interest in discount of mercantile bills and advances on goods and cash credits, as the brokers and sahukars, with their minutely confined native establishments, can afford to be contented with, when the competition of this Bank has affected their monopoly. Why we come by the same reasoning to the same result, that the founders of the Scotch system of Banking seems to have arrived at, that in a country with little capital, a paper currency must be resorted to as the only means of meeting the wants of society, for money at a reasonable interest. I will not inflict on you any detailed reference to the advantages of a paper circulation in a national point of view, for in our daily receipts and payments of silver, the difficulty of transport from station to station, the resort to treasure escorts, and the expence of Hoondiawum in making small remittances from place, to place; the miseries of such a clumsy exclusive medium of exchange comes home to the feelings of every one unconnected with commerce, while to those who are engaged in trade or agriculture the loss and vexations occasioned by the want of Bank notes, are such as positively to impede transactions between man and man in a most lamentable degree. At Agra I have known the whole hoondi transactions of the city stopped for two days, because of disputes about the tale and batta on weight of the silver coin. But the point of course for your immediate consideration is your own profit and security. These combined objects have been fully consulted, I trust, in the subjoined memorandum drawn up by Mr. G. J. Gordon, as the plan which, if adopted by Government and yourselves, would justify him in accepting the appointment of your Secretary, on the allowances proposed by your Direction. This principle I do but remind you, was long since laid down by Ricardo as the only safe basis of Private Banks of Issue. Mr. Hume too in the debates in 1826 divided the House of Commons on the introducing a clause to the same effect in the Bill which afterwards passed into 7, G. 4. Chap, 45, and perhaps some such amendment of the law may take place in England in consequence of Mr. Clay's Committee to report on the operation of joint-stock Banking under Lord Liverpool's act—Mr. Burgess the Secretary to the Committee of Country Bankers in his evidence in 1832, before the Commons Committee on the renewal of the Charter, certainly says in the character of the organ of seven-eighths of the country Bankers, that if securities for their issues were demanded, those establishments would relinquish them altogether. His reasoning however is not very forcible, and in no way affects the proposition before you as applied to India. The proposition stands thus:

AGRA BANK.

The Bank of Agra becoming a Bank of circulation will pay Stamp Duty on its notes at the same rate as the Bank of Bengal.

[illegible]—For every lakh of Rupees to be put into circula[illegible]nk shall lodge in the treasury of the Collector [illegible]overnment promissory notes to the same a[illegible]

[illegible]ct shall be certified by the signature of the [illegible] to a certificate printed on the back of [illegible]

[illegible]note will have circulation without such sig[illegible]nt of deposit will always shew the amount [illegible]lation.

[illegible]note for a smaller sum than Rupees 50 shall [illegible] circulation.

[illegible]o unreasonable trouble will be imposed on the [illegible]r of Stamps by requiring his signature as propos[illegible] *actual stamps* being signed by an Officer of Government before they are issued.

7th.—Having thus obtained full security for the eventual liquidation of the promissory notes of the Bank, they may be received as cash in all payments of not less than Rupees 50 at the several treasuries of Government.

8th.—As some security against an over issue of notes it is proposed that an agio of an eighth per cent, (two annas per Rs 100) shall be required on the [illegible] the Bank.

9th.—The Bank by converting its coin into promissory notes bearing interest will be enabled to discount bills, and make loans of its notes at lower rates than it otherwise could to the manifest advantage of Commerce.

10th.—Payments can be made with greater facility and safety by means of well executed Bank Notes than by coin; in receiving which it is difficult to guard against imposition from spurious and debased pieces.

11th.—By means of Bank Notes payments can be made with speed and safety by dawk.

12th.—In cases of theft or robbery coin cannot be traced. Bank Notes can; and thereby frequently afford a clue to the detection of criminals.

Of course the adoption of this plan rests with the Proprietary body· But it seems so sound, practicable, and profitable, that the present direction will recommend it to your attention with every confidence in your according to it your approbation.—*Agra Ukhbar, Dec.* 19.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

WARWICK ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of the borough of Warwick in the room of Sir Charles Greville, who has resigned on account of ill health, took place in the county-hall of that borough yesterday. The candidates, as we have already announced, were the Hon Charles John Canning (son of the late Right Hon. George Canning), in the Conservative interest; and Mr. W. H. Hobhouse (the brother of the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control), in the Whig-Radcial interest

The nomination was appointed to take place in the County-hall at eleven o'clock, and at that hour the Mayor and the candidates and their supporters took their places on the hustings. The usual formalities having been gone through, the Mayor called upon the electors to nominate any candidates they might have to propose.

Mr. H. C. Wise was received with mingled shouts of applause and disapprobation. Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—In rising on the present occasion to propose to you a candidate to supply the vacancy in the representation of the borough, I am sure that most, if not all, of those whom I have the honour of addressing, will unfeignedly lament with me the cause which has led to this event. (Cheers.) Our late representative, Sir Charles Greville, has been obliged from the bad state of his health to resign into your hands that trust which had been so long confided in him. Gentlemen, how zealously and how assiduously the high and important duties attendant upon that trust were discharged by him, the long experience of I believe nearly 20 years must be the best answer (Cheers.) Gentlemen, Sir Charles Greville has been long and intimately connected with this borough, both personally and politically, and I believe that no one was ever more esteemed or beloved by his supporters, and respected by those from whom he had the misfortune to differ politically, than that hon. individual. (Cheers) Gentlemen, under these circumstances it is, I know, not a very easy task to propose for your suffrages a gentleman who has hitherto been but little known to you in connection with this borough. But that difficulty is in some little [illegible]e romoved when it is considered that the hon. gentleman brought forward in opposition to the candidate I shall have the honour to propose is also an entire stranger to the borough of Warwick. (Cheers.) So far, at least, they are upon an equal footing. But, gentlemen, the name of Canning is not so strange and unfamiliar even to the borough of Warwick, (Loud cheers.) And one can hardly mention it without associating in some degree the person of the son with the brilliant and transcendant abilities of his distinguished and incomparable father. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, it is not upon these grounds that I would offer the gentleman I am about to propose to your notice; but it is, that being a gentleman of high respectability and integrity, as also being a gentleman of great talent and distinguished attainments in one of our Universities, and a gentleman professing and maintaining those principles which in my conscience I firmly believe are the most conducive to the real interest of this great nation. (Cheers·) He is willing to reform defects where defects are proved to exist but is a decided enemy to revolution and anarchy, and he is one who will maintain inviolate the venerable institutions of this country, both in Church and State, to the best of his ability. (Cheers and hisses.) Gentlemen, it is upon these grounds that I have the honour of proposing to you the Hon. Charles John Canning as a fit and proper person to represent the borough in parliament. (Loud cheers and groans.)

Mr. Greaves seconded the nomination of Mr. Canning, but was received with such howlings, which continued throughout the whole time of his speaking, that not a word was heard.

Mr. J. Tomes (formerly one of the members for the borough) presented himself for the purpose of nominating Mr. Hobhouse, but the confusion occasioned by the contending parties in the hall rendered it extremely difficult to hear the speaker. We understood him to speak to the following effect:—Gentlemen and brother electors, I assure you I will not detain you long, because it is quite unnecessary that I should say much after the able and honourable declaration of his political sentiments made by the gentleman I am about to propose as your representative in parliament. He has told you that he comes amongst you as a stranger, but he has also told you the principles upon which he presents himself to your notice—principles which I trust every man in the country will soon and cheerfully adopt. The gentleman I am going to propose to you, although not connected and identified with the people of England at large (cheers); and I have no doubt whatever he will shortly be more intimately connected with you in particular. (Great uproar, in the midst of which the Mayor interferred to obtain attention for the speaker.) I am quite sure the gentleman I am about to propose, & whom you are prepared to elect, will do every thing in this power for the benefit of this place, and of the country at large. (Cheers.) I beg leave, therefore, to propose Mr. Henry William Hobhouse as a fit and proper person to represent this borough in parliament. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Conolly was received with cheers and groans. He had great pleasure in seconding the proposition which had been made to them by Mr. Tomes. There was one cause which was supported by words and reason, and one which was supported by noise and brute force; and he contended that theirs was the cause which did not fear to hear reason and which would be ashamed to have recourse to noise and brute force. (Cheers.) He hoped to see the day arrive, and he thought it was fast approaching, when Englishmen would meet upon such occasions as the present, and conduct themselves as a great people in the discharge of a very important function—as became a people fond of liberty, and determined to maintain it. (Cheers) If opportunity had been afforded, he should have been glad to declare his reasons for being of the party of the people against the party of mere power. (Cheers.) He would have been glad to explain to them, looking at Mr. Hobhouse's address, the particular points in it which left no course to the friends of the people but to support that gentleman. (Cheers.) But he saw this was no time to enter upon such points. He saw this was a contest between the supporters of freedom on the one had, and of mere power on the other—between a party on the one hand most anxious to improve the condition of the people, to render them more free, prosperous, and independent, and a party on the other determined to support pensions and all those things which pressed so heavily on the people. After a few other observations of similar lose and general character, the doctor [illegible] the nomination of Mr. Hobhouse. (Cheers and groans.)

No other candidate being proposed, the Mayor called upon the electors to give an impartial hearing to the two gentlemen nominated.

Mr. Canning, after order had been in some degree restored, spoke to the following effect:—Gentlemen, I hope you will follow the fair and impartial advice which has been so generously offered to you by the Mayor, and give to us all the advantage of an attentive hearing. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, this contest I conceive to be one of principle, and not of persons, and therefore I entered into it without feelings of acrimony or hostility, and I trust that the gentlemen opposed to me have done the same. (Cheers.) Acrimony can add no triumph to the victors, and it will bring no consolation to the vanquished. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am well aware that some people here present do not consider this a contest merely of principle—I am aware that most of you have heard that my hon. opponent, when he first entered the town, expressed his satisfaction that he was coming among you to rescue the borough from the tyranny of the Castle (cheers); I am aware that I have been taunted with being the nominee of the Castle (Cheers, and cries of "You are.") Gentlemen, let me tell you, that if any man, by using the term nominee, means that the lord of this or of a hundred castles has the power to force upon the electors of this borough a representative of whom they do not approve, the charge is an insult to you, and to me. (Lord cheers.) But, gentlemen, if by nominee it is only meant that I, from my coincidense in principles with your late representative—with a man who so long and so diligently served you—who gained the honour of your services by the principles which he professed, and which I now advocate, and who brought to that service all those good qualities which can adorn the soldier and the man—an ardent zeal, high integrity, and an unremitting energy to this hour (cheers); if, I repeat, owing to my coincidence in principles with Sir Charles Greville, I have the fortune to succeed in carrying with me in this contest, the support and good wishes of his family, his friends, and his late constituents, and if for that reason I am called a nominee, not only do I not deny, but I glory in the name. (Loud cheers and groans.) Gentlemen, the hon. individual who seconded the nomination of my hon. opponent touched upon that gentleman's address to the electors of Warwick. Now perhaps my hon. opponent in connection with this subject, will allow me to ask him one question. I believe he arrived in this town on Wednesday morning last—his address was not published until Thursday night. With all due deference to my opponent's electioneering experience—in which he has much the advantage of myself (loud laughter and cheers)—I say, gentlemen, with all due deference to him, I would ask him if that was the usual course? Was it sanctioned at Finsbury—was it observed at Bath? (Laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, I conceive that one and all of you would have considered it more fair and open in my hon. opponent if he had manfully declared his own opinions before he had carefully ascertained yours. (Laughters and cheers.) Gentlemen, I think indeed that even I may be allowed to complain of the delay, for I confess that up to Thursday I had no knowledge whatever of the political principles professed by the gentleman by whom I am now opposed True it is that an advertisement was most industriously circulated by that gentleman's present friends and supporters, stating that they were prepared to bring forward for your favours "a gentleman of acknowledged liberal sentiments and intimately connected with the county." Now, gentlemen, how was I to know but that the first part of the definition given might be as fallacious as the last? (Cheers.) True it is my hon. opponent is not connected with the county, and I could not, therefore, take it for gospel that he entertained "liberal opinions." (Cheers.) Now, however, gentlemen that that address is published, there is one point in it which I confess has much surprised me. (A voice—"Give us your opinion.") My opinion upon the poor-law Bill I am about to state to you. Gentlemen, I did not expect from a person who so firmly coincides with the views of the present government such a sweeping condemnation of their pet bantling. (Cheers and laughter.) In

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on 08 April, 2017

fact, when I found how closely the opinion of my hon. opponent coincided with those of a great portion of the party who allow the present ministers the benefit of their support, I could scarcely believe my eyes at reading his paragraph on the subject of the poor-laws. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I honour him for it, and trust that if ever he should have the good luck to find himself seated in the House of Commons, with Lord John Russell on his right hand, and Mr. Spring Rice on his left, with his brother, Sir J. Cam Hobhouse, to back him up, he may never find occasion to repent or wish to retract the verdict he has given on that bill (Cheers.) My own opinions on that bill are those — I think it cruel, and doubly cruel, because I think it unnecessary, that power should be given to any number of men to separate a husband from his wife, and the parent from his children. (Groans for the bill.) I think it a hard case, gentlemen—(Great uproar from the supporters of Mr. Hobhouse, who were evidently determined that Mr. Canning should not be heard upon this subject.) Well, gentlemen, I wish you joy of your Poor-law Bill, and I would gladly see that and other clauses amended. On every other subject the addresses of myself and my hon. opponent are so totally different, that there is no comparing them I tell you, gentlemen, I am essentially a Conservative. My principles, indeed, you know. They are, as I have before now stated to you, admiration of our constitution, a consciousness of the danger which threatens it, both from internal and external foes, and a firm determination to do my utmost to defend it. (Cheers.) Further, let me add, that I reverence my Church, am loyal to my King, and the faithful friend, but not the servile flatterer of you. (Cheers.) I will say no more, further than that I am ready to explain my views and opinions on any subject upon which any of you may wish for information, and I conclude by begging of my friends to extend the same courtesy to my hon. opponent which has been generously given to me—a patient hearing. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Hobhouse presented himself amidst the loud and long-continued applause of his supporters, and the groans of his opponents. He commenced by observing, that as the cause for which they were assembled that day was their own, and not the cause of either himself or his hon. opponent, he entreated them, as they respected themselves, to give all parties a fair hearing. They had been told by his hon. opponent that this was a contest of principles, and he (Mr. Hobhouse) concurred with his notion on that subject; but still, he thought that the speech of his hon. opponent was a direct contrast to the sentiment with which he had set out. (Cheers.) His hon. opponent had not, even at that moment, told them what his principles and opinions on any great public measure were. He should have wished him to have stated what his opinions were upon one great question to which he believed he was opposed, and that question was the vote by ballot. (Cheers.) Instead of that, however, or of giving any explanation of his opinions respecting any great public question, he had for the most part entertained them with—what? Not with the principles or sentiments upon which he opposed his (Mr. Hobhouse's) return to parliament, but merely, in the first instance, remarked with good-humoured sarcasm, upon the point of his (Mr. Hobhouse) not having published his address until one day after his arrival in the town. (Cheers.) His hon. opponent had asked him one distinct question, and he would, upon that subject, give him a distinct answer. He (Mr. Hobhouse) came amongst them as a perfect stranger; he was invited by the Reformers of Warwick, but he was determined not to go to the poll until he was convinced that his principles were in accordance with a majority of the electors of the borough he hoped to represent. (Cheers and groans.) His hon. opponent had attacked him upon the subject of the poor-laws; he should wish to ask him how he (Mr Hobhouse) was in any way a party to the poor-laws? how he was bound by any expressed opinion upon that subject? True it was that Lord John Russell and Sir R. Peel supported that act in the House of Commons true it was that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Melbourne supported it in the House of Lords; true it was that Tories, Whigs, and Radicals had all combined and supported the New Poor-law Act—and was it, therefore, simply because a connection of his (Mr. Hobhouse's) for whose sentiments he could in no way be made accountable, happened to be a member of the government at the time that the law was passed, that he (Mr. Hobhouse) was to be made responsible for that act; or that the sentiments to which he had recently given utterance upon the Poor-law Bill should be deemed inconsistent or insincere? (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. Hobhouse) was not ashamed to tell them until lately he had not gone into the merits or demerits of the new Poor-law Act, and that even at the present time he did not comprehend all its provisions; but he wished to call the attention of the electors to the fact, that the gentleman who had proposed his hon. oponent was himself the chairman of a board of guardians under the very act they were condemning (Cheers.) If however, as in his address he had stated, there were anything oppressive in that act, he should be the first to support any amendment to alleviate the sufferings of the poor; claiming, as he did, to be as great a friend to the poor of the country as the Tories professed to be. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) had also told them that he (Mr. Hobhouse) had insulted them by stating that his hon. opponent had been put forward as a candidate for the representation of a nomination borough. He gave his hon. opponent credit for having come forward, too faithfully he thought, upon Conservative principles: but he totally disclaimed any personal or offensive allusion to the gentleman who opposed him. (Cheers.) But this he would say, he (Mr. Hobhouse) was there at the bidding of the Reformers of Warwick, in vindication of the principles of liberty, of freedom, and of reform, and to enable them to assert their independence by electing the man of their own choice, unbiassed and unbought, and also to prevent any unconstitutional influence against the freedom and purity of election. (Cheers.) If (observed Mr. Hobhouse) you return my hon. opponent to parliament, what will you do? You will tell the country, as far as Warwick is concerned, that they must recur to Tory principles of government. The hon. gentleman has told you fairly and openly, that if returned he will enlist under the banners of the Tory, or what is now termed the Conservative, party. Let me ask my hon. opponent, and the friends who support him, to consider and examine for themselves, and then say if they conceive it possible to govern this country upon those principles? No; my hon. opponent may be sincere, but I tell him he has blinded himself to the signs of the times; and I am certain he is not aware of the spirit of the age, if he hopes ever again to see the government of this country conducted upon Tory principles. (Cheers.) I ask him, as a deliberate man, whether, looking back on all the past measures of the Tories, beginning with the American war up to the present time, whether it is possible, considering that every single position which they have regularly taken up, has been as regularly abandoned, and that they were obliged ultimately to yield to that question which up to the year 1828 they so strongly resisted (I mean the Catholic Emancipation Act)—I ask him whether, looking at their subsequent abandonment and defeat upon the Reform Bill, the Test and Carporation Act, and the English Corporation Act, he can ever again expect to see the Tories of this country at the head of the government? (Cheers.) I will venture to tell him, and the party by whom he is supported, that the next move will not be to the Tories that he may depend upon; but the next government will be of a decidedly more liberal and popular character than even the present. (Cheers.) The hon. candidate then referred to the accusation brought against him of being a stranger, and remarked that it was as competent for the electors of the borough of Warwick to elect a stranger in whom they had confidence as their representative, as it was to elect one of themselves. At any rate the charge equally applied to the gentleman by whom he was opposed. Mr Hobhouse concluded by calling upon them to be early at the poll the following morning, and he told the free independent electors of Warwick that if they were so, the victory was their own. He retired amidst vehement cheering.

The Mayor took the show of hands for each candidate and declared it to be in favour of Mr. Hobhouse. The majority, even supposing the Mayor's statement to be true, was certainly very slight.

Mr. Wise, on behalf of Mr. Canning, then demanded a poll, and the poll was fixed to open at eight o'clock this morning, and close at four in the afternoon.

There can be little doubt that Mr. Caning will be returned.

Mr. Canning, on arriving at the Warwick Arms Inn, again shortly addressed his friends from the window, and exported them to be early at the poll. (Three groans were then given for the Poor-law Bill, and three cheers given for Lord Eastnor.)

Lord Eastnor then came forward and said he should not have intruded himself on their notice, as he was not entitled to a vote for the borough, but he could not help thanking them most sincerely for the honour they had conferred upon him However, he might have differed with some of them on politics, he could assure them that he had always been actuated by conscientious motives. No one could regret more than he did the cause which had occasioned a vacancy in the borough of Warwick; at the same time he felt happy that he could present to their notice a gentleman, an accomplished scholar, and a man of talent. It was men of talent that they wanted in the House of Commons, and he trusted they would send his hon. friend there as their representative (cheers); but it was not merely men of talent that were required, they wanted men of truth and honesty to protect that glorious constitution which had conferred the greatest blessings on this country, (Cheers.) They had all heard his hon. friend's sentiments, and he would not detain them any longer, but would only remind them that it was only necessary to be firm and united in a good cause to insure success.—*Standard, Aug.* 23.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE MOZAMBIQUE.

Vessels for the slave trade are fitted out in this port with impunity, and in order to deceive the public at large as to their ulterior intentions, take wine and spirits under the plea of selling them to the inhabitants on the coast of Africa, while in reality they are to barter for those unhappy beings who have not had the good fortune to be born in a civilized country.

On the 7th instant, a schooner, under the Portuguese flag, called the *Paquete de Madeira*, sailed for the island of Zanzibar with wine and spirits; she is about 150 tons register, painted black, has no head, bright varnished masts, with black yards and gaff, but little rake, taunt rigged, sails by the head very fast, and by her appearance is a very suspicious-looking vessel at all times.

A Portuguese brig named the *27th of September* (formerly the French merchant brig *Clementine* sold in this port purposely for this nefarious traffic; several of the persons concerned in this disgraceful enterprise are foreigners enjoying here the protection of a constitutional government) is nearly ready for sea, and will be away in about fourteen days hence, direct for the bay of Lourenço Marques, also with wine and spirits. She is a low straight sheered rather rakish black brig, about 180 tons register, with a black bust woman head, black mast head and yards, mass, long polled topgallantmast, bowsprit and jibboom bright varnished, the two last are black at the caps only; the main boom bright varnished from the jaws to the taffrail, with a black end and black gaff studding sail booms, bright varnished, with black ends; iron stern davits, painted copper colour; has no quarter-davits; hoists forehead a blue house-flag, with a white triangle from the centre to the bottom; carries about twenty hands; has sweeps on board, to row her in light winds or calms; she is a remarkebly smart-looking vessel, and is a clipper in every respect. Their abominable establishment is in the bay of Lourenço Marqess, near Mozambique, where they keep a sort of hut, with eatables and drinkables, to decoy the unfortunate wretches, for the purpose of kidnapping them.

The *Paquete de Madeira*, the schooner I have previously alluded to on her first voyage, having arrived at the bay of Lourenco Marques, with a supercargo, a brother of the agent established there pretended to honour his brother with a salute; and the vessel approached so near the shore (a preconcerted plan, no doubt) as to send the wadding of the guns into a hut built on the sea-shore, which ignited; and while the attention of the inhabitants was employed in extinguishing it, the said agent, with some civilised African. (Ladinos) who were in ambush on the opposite side of the river, with a sufficient number of negroes for a cargo, waiting for a favourable opportunity to put them on board, the anchor was weighed, without delay, and she proceeded to the Havannah, got there in safety, and sold them at an enormous price. She then loaded a cargo of sugar and coffee for this port, and arrived here about three months since, consigned to a P. M. Schaeffer, a foreigner. The names and professions of all those concerned in this abominable trade are well known, and it is but just that they should be held up to public indignation; perhaps it would have no effect, as they boast of being certain of future success (it is to be hoped some vigilant cruiser will frustrate their inhuman speculations and make them pay dearly for their temerity), by which they are to amass so much wealth as to enable them to erect palaces, the walls of which are to be cemented with the blood of impious slavery.

As I have every reason to believe that his Majesty's Government are already aware of vessels being fitted out in this port for the slave trade, it is to be hoped they will take such measures with her Most Faithful Majesty's Government as will at once put a stop to this infamous and inhuman traffic.—*Sun, August* 2.

BURNING A MAN ALIVE.

The following account of the horrible scene at St. Louis, Missouri, in the United States, is communicated in a letter dated St. Louis, April 28, published in the (Boston) *Evening Gazette*:—

"I have just returned from witnessing the most horrid sight that ever fell to the lot of man—viz, the execution of 'Lynch Law' upon a yellow fellow, by the horrible means of a *slow fire*. The cause of this almost unprecedented execution I will now briefly relate. Deputy Sheriff Hammond, while endeavouring to arrest an offender, was, by the above-mentioned yellow fellow defeated in his intent. During the scuffle the prisoner escaped. Mr. Hammond then arrested the yellow fellow [illegible] his interference, and took him before a Justice of the Peace, by whom he was committed. While conducting him [illegible] accompanied by our constable Mr Mull the prisoner [illegible] knife and plunged it into the constable's side. Upon this, Hammond sprang at the prisoner, who [illegible] upon him and inflicted a terrible and mortal [illegible] point of the knife struck him on the chin, passed through his throat, completely severing the jugular vein; he staggered a few paces and fell dead. The prisoner then fled to a yard or passage way, but being brought to bay by his pursuers, and still retaining his knife, he swore he would kill the first man who attempted to arrest him. His pursuers, perceiving his threatening manner, backed out, with the exception of one, who seized a rail, broke it over his head, which slightly stunned him, but soon recovering he resumed his menacing attitude, when a powerful and courageous man, but just arrived, seized upon a stone, and hurled it with herculean force, striking him upon the shoulder and dislocating that limb. His arm dropped useless at his side, his knife fell from his grasp, and he was immediately arrested, bound and carried to prison.

"We must now return to the dead and wounded. During the time occupied in the pursuit of the prisoner of the prisoner the news of the affray had spread over town, and the crowd around Mr. Hammond's body was joined by his son, an interesting lad about 11 years of age, whose loud and heart-rending lamentations infuriated the already excited spectators They swore that the murderer should not live another hour. This resolution once formed, they proceeded to the gaol where the prisoner was confined. Being too strong for the officers, who could not, under existing circumstances, make much resistance, after forcing three doors, they reached the cell that contained the murderer, and led him forth amidst the shouts of the multitude. Some few endeavoured to quell the tumult, but to no purpose The friends of Mr. Hammond (and there were many, for he was universally beloved and respected), were determined on revenge—a revenge that may seem to you unwarrantable, but take the case home to yourself—conceive your own brother in the situation of Mr. Hammond, and you will find some palliating consideration to abate the horrid character of this transaction.

"The mob conducted the murderer to a pasture at the back of the city, with the intention of the hanging him up, but some among them cried out, burn him!' The horrible suggestion was immediately caught at. The moon had now risen bright and clear, the evening was calm and beautiful, too fair a night for the appalling spectacle that was about to be witnessed by at least 500 of our most respectable citizens. They chained the murderer to a tree, and the cry arose, 'let the fire be slow!' They piled shavings and rails round him until they reached the height of about two feet and a half, a match was applied to the shavings, and the murderer commenced singing a hymn, which he continued until the heat became intense, and then these few half smothered words escaped him, 'God take my life!' I had pressed forward, until I stood in front of the sufferer, I could not move—it seemed as though some horrid fascination chained me to the spot, and I witnessed all his agony.

"Never martyr suffered more courageously. Not one single scream escaped him; his chest heaved with the most intense agony, yet all he had said was, 'God take my soul!—God take my life!' in accents so low that none except those immediately about him could catch the sound. He had been burning about 15 minutes, when some one said. 'He feel's no pain, he is too far gone.' He immediately answered, 'Y-e-s I d-o f-e-e-l it!' Never, never can I forget his looks, when the utmost difficulty he uttered those few words. The fire was so slow that his legs and feet were burnt almost to a cinder before his other parts were to any degree affected. The tree to which he was chained was in full blossom, and seemed to smile upon the horrid deed. The horror of that scene can never [illegible]ced from my memory. Imagine a human being chained to a tree—a slow fire burning around him—the boiling blood gushing in torrents from his mouth—his legs burnt to a crisp—yet his head moving from side to side, and occasionally a half-uttered groan. But I will not, I cannot further enlarge upon a sight so horrible—I feel a sickness at my heart, a dizziness in my head, occasioned by witnessing that terrific sight; but I was rooted to the spot—I could not withdraw my eye from the sight before me."—*Morning Herald, July* 14.

DUNCAN AND HIS VICTORY.

It was on Monday, the 9th of October, 1797, that an affair of business called me to Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, and about four o'clock of a most brilliant afternoon, I first caught sight of the Roads. I have not forgotten, and I never shall forget, the thrill with which I unexpectedly beheld a noble fleet of men of war under weigh, and sailing majestically out from their anchorage. It was that of Admiral Duncan, who, as I afterwards learned, had received information that De Winter had left the Texel, and was going forth to contend with him for the empire of the sea. My long-felt awe was gone. I gazed with a glow of exultation which youth only can know, and almost identified myself with the thoughts, action, and being of the Commander. To have been that man, I would have dared death in any or in all forms. To direct the thunders of that squadron seemed to me the most inspiring, the most glorious of all conditions. Ship after ship rode by me in silent grandeur, as if the subject elements were made but to bear them on. My memory, already saturated with descriptions I had read—although the vivid pictures of Cooper and Hall then were not—excited my imagination, and my fancy conjured up before my mind's eye the stern dignity of the Admiral, who may almost be said to "dwell alone," walking dreadfully serene upon the deck of his ship, and changing or confirming with a word the entire disposition of that dread line of battle; the master of the lives, actions and destinies of the thousands of brave hearts whose courage it was his to direct. The presentation of power is, after all, the grandest and most irresistible mover of the human mind; nor can any condition of mortality render an image of power like the Admiral of a fleet, or the Commander of an army. And when the eye drinks in the whole splendour of such a spectacle as it then lay before, the fibres being, at the same time, braced and stimulated by a brisk air and a brilliant atmosphere, he must be sadly deficient in the romantic temperament he would not have been drawn out of himself. These are the sensations that make the land-bred boy a mariner—that make the mariner a Nelson or a Duncan. The fleet sailed on, and I gazed till darkness shut it out from my ken. The squadrons met and fought, and Duncan was victorious. He returned to Yarmouth Roads, and I hastened back to the coast to renew my novel sensations, or, as I anticipated, to exalt them. O! what a change! Covering almost identically the same tract of ocean, there lay at anchor the conquerors and the conquered: the first ship that met my sight was (as I afterwards learned) the Ardent, her mast reduced to stumps—her sides perceptibly, even from the shore, bored with shot like a cullender. The other vessels, at near or remote intervals, all partook of the same character of destruction—motionless, except for the dull monotonous heaving of the swell—silent—mournfully inactive: the rigging hanging in disorder, the masts sticks, the decks bare. I expected triumph, without having defined, even to myself, what that triumph was to be. I found a scene of desolation that, like the "thick darkness" of the Egyptians, was felt, but could not be described. It was a dull, cold day; the wind moaned rather than blew. I became feelingly persuaded that even victory is but vanity. When I entered the town, all was mourning. The inhabitants seemed to move about in heaviness—they went sorrowfully to their tasks: and as I passed down to the beach I met several parties bearing wounded men to the hospitals, whose haggard and pale, though weather-beaten faces, which I saw as they lay, indicative of heroically-suppressed pain, awakened the keenest sympathy. Nor shall I cease to remember the bearing of one gallant fellow on being accosted by a stranger, who was induced to inveigh against war by way of heightening the interest. "Only a leg! d—n my eyes," exclaimed Jack, endeavouring to lift himself upon his elbow, "only a leg; hurrah! Duncan for ever!" But, I repeat, all in the town was mourning. A considerable number of seamen belonging to the port had sailed in the fleet, and in that day of slaughter not a few were killed and wounded. Nor could the spectacle of landing several hundreds of these poor fellows, with the sadly accompanying preparations for their burials or their attendance, be, without diffusing a melancholy over every face one met. The case of Captain Burgess, of the Ardent, was one of particular interest and commisseration, not only on account of his rank-being the highest of the slain-but because he was considered to have been a doomed man. It seems that, with the superstition which used to be a trait as characteristic as bravery of a seaman, this officer had applied to a fellow who professed astrology, and who, independently of being a cheat by trade, was a scoundrel by nature, education and habit. This quacksalver, however, had drawn Captain Burgess's horoscope, and pronounced that he would fall in action. The prophecy was unhappily verified, for he was cut in pieces by a shot, about ten minutes after the engagement began. The astrologer, anxious to propagate the belief of his skill in divination, published the fact, and thus created more conversation then even the death of so gallant a man would otherwise have occasioned. Yarmouth was, of course, filled with anecdotes of the action, not the least splendid of which was the heroism of the seamen who mounted the rigging, and nailed the colours to the mast during the heat of the engagement. Soon afterwards there was circulated a *mot* of the gallant Admiral himself. After Admiral De Winter had been landed in England, Mr. Pitt or Lord Melville gave a dinner to the conqueror and the conquered, and at which most of the Cabinet Ministers were present. It was well known how hardly the victory was contested, for the Dutch had well-sustained the reputation of the valour which distinguished them in the days of Van Tromp and De Ruyter It was indeed rendered more easy to the English—if what was most difficult can be deemed to be rendered easy—by the dastardly flight of the Dutch Admiral Story and four ships-of the-line. In discussing the particulars of the action, Admiral De Winter insisted strongly upon this defection, and appealed to Admiral Duncan to say, whether, if those vessels had fought with the same hardihood that the rest of his fleet had exhibited, the victory would not, in all probability, have been on his side? To which the veteran replied by filling his glass, and saying, "Admiral De Winter, I am exceedingly happy to drink your health in this good company." A neat evasion of the question, and a most complimentary manner of bringing to the Admiral's recollection that he was a prisoner in England, without any assertion of superiority.

Twelve months after this happened the battle of the Nile, and it was celebrated by Admiral Duncan, and the officers of the English and Russian fleets, when they lay in Yarmouth Roads, on the 11th of October, the anniversary of Lord Duncan's engagement. The town of Yarmouth was illuminated, and the party dined together at one of the hotels. Chance led me there, and the Mayor took me with him to the dinner; where it happened that, there being no other person in plain clothes in the room, I was placed on the left hand of the Admiral. He was, without exception, the finest man in his person I ever beheld, and the lines of the song written to describe the battle—

"The Venerable was the ship that bore his flag to fame,
And venerable ever be the veteran Duncan's name"—

did not exaggerate the reverential respect his noble features and majestic stature awaked in the mind. Venerable he surely was; nor can there be found a phrase that more perfectly responds to the feelings which arose in the mind from his figure, deportment, and conversation. Imagine a man upwards of six feet two inches in height (I think he was six feet four) with limbs of proportionate frame and strength. His features were nobly beautiful, his forehead high and fair, and his hair as white as now. His movements were all stately, but unaffected, and his manner easy, though dignified. I scarcely ever experienced so deep a sense of personal insignificance, as when presented to this magnificent specimen of human nature. I was a slim youth, though rather above the middle stature, and deficient neither in strength nor activity in the ordinary acceptation of the phrase: but when he took my hand between his, which reached to my elbow, and bent over me, I felt perfectly awed and overshadowed by the majesty of his proportions—and that if he was only a man, I could but be a much lower creature, though permitted to bear the same generic appellation. Well, the repast proceeded much like other entertainments. There was however, I thought, a marked difference in the heartiness (not of appetite, but of manner) which peculiarly appertained to the participants. While all was enjoyment, there yet seemed a total abandonment of self to the general gaiety. The cloth drawn, the Admiral gave "The King," with the same heartiness. Any stranger to our national customs would have caught the spirit of attachment that seemed to rise with the name. Loyalty is a common, and, I fear, a cant word; but this was a true and heartfelt inspiration of all that a sailor loves and looks up to in the Royal Sovereign, his master—the father and friend of his people, as well as the majestic political fiction of the wearer of the crown. They did not drink the health in ordinary phrase "with enthusiasm," but with the steady resolution they would have cheered on going into action—it was a cheer to denote devotion in life and in death. From that moment the joyousness of the company was up, and every man filled his glass and repeated the toast and the hurrah! like one whose heart was cheerfully engaged, and who had no concern beyond that of the moment. One of the most delightful traits of the nature of the gallant old man was, that he took the earliest occasion to turn towards his home and his affections. "Gentlemen," said he. "I'll give you the best woman in the world. I'll give you my own wife—Lady Duncan." The roof of the room shook with the cheers, and I saw the veteran's eyes become moist with tears of fond recollection. He then gave "Lady Anne Hope" (the wife of the Captain of the fleet, his Vice-President) "who," he said, "was as good a woman as Lady Duncan," not forgetting to repeat, however, that she "was the best woman in the world." So purely natural were the thoughts and manners of this old seaman. I used the opportunity his affability afforded me, to inquire some particulars of his own state of feeling before and after the action. He said he went upon deck about six o'clock, having had as sound a night's rest as ever he enjoyed in the whole course of his life. The morning was brilliant with a brisk gale; and, he added, that he never remembered to have been exalted by so exhilirating a sensation, as the sight of the two fleets afforded him. He said, however, that the cares of his duties were too onerous to allow him to think of himelf; his whole mind was absorbed in observing and meeting the occasion by orders—all other feelings were lost in the necessity of action. The night after the battle he never closed his eyes—his thoughts were still tossing in the turmoil through which he had passed; but his most constant reflection was a profound thankfulness to God for the event of the engagement. All this was said in so perfectly natural a tone, and with a manner so simple, that its truth was impressed at once, together with veneration for a man who could regard thus humbly an event in which much of human life had been sacrificed, so much of national glory and advantage attained. So few words never filled me with such perfect esteem and respect. When the moment arrived for the departure of Lord Duncan, the scene became as silently impressive as the former part of the evening had been tumultuously joyous. The old man rose slowly from his seat, drew himself up to his full height, and in a few simple words announced that he must take his leave. A dead silence ensued. He turned to the Russian Admiral, and folding his vast arms round him expressed his farewell in this solemn embrace. It was then that the voices of his companions in arms broke forth, and he was saluted with three such cheers, so hearty, so regular, so true, that they vibrated through every fibre of my frame. The sensation is even now revived as I write, though the best part of forty years has since passed to cool remembrance. The venerable man bent his head upon his breast for a moment deeply impressed; he then bowed low and majestically—tucked his triangular gold-laced hat under his huge arm, and walked gravely down the room to the door amidst a silence so intense, that his measured tread sounded like minute,

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drops. He stopped—he turned; he again reared himself to his noble height, took his hat from under his arm, waved it over his head, gave three loud, articulate, and distinct hurrahs—in return for the former salutation—placed it upon his noble brow, and closed the door. It was the last time I ever beheld that glorious impersonation of all that is brave, and generous and good—but the vision still remains with me.—*Weekly Despatch, August. 7.*

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE LORDS?

The balanced government of England is a subject that has called forth the unmixed admiration of native and foreign writers. It has been called the perfection at once of wisdom and of liberty—as affording a safeguard for national prosperity and social independence, that accident cannot destroy nor time remove.

We are not disposed to undervalue the advantages of such a form of government. As the representative of popular feeling, the lower House has often passed rash, and even injurious measures; and had it not been for the check exercised by the upper, we should have had occasion to rue those measures. Sometimes, too—though very rarely—the crown has had to withstand both the other states; in one or two instances for the real good of the community, but in general for its own privileges or interests. Its more frequent, as well as more affectual check on the proceedings of the one House has been to dissolve Parliament; on those of the other, to create a number of peers, whose opinions were well known, and whose suffrages might counterbalance the suffrages of the majority. But though this power of *veto* possessed by each of the three branches has always been effectually, and often very wisely exercised, it has sometimes been productive of great mischief. the experience of the present session affords us, in this respect, a lesson equally melancholy and instructive. We need not allude to instances fresh in the recollection of every body, where the Lords have so mutilated the bills sent up from the other House, and sanctioned by the popular voice, as to render their rejection inevitable. There seems, indeed, to be a feeling prevalent in the upper House, the reverse of respectful towards the lower; as if their lordships, for the display of their independence, were resolved to despise every thing which should be approved by their co-legislators. It has even been surmised that this feeling is the result of the sacrifices which they were compelled to make on two great occasions—the Catholic Relief Bill and the Reform Bill.

Whatever be their lordships' motives for their frequent opposition to the other House—one thing is certain, that this opposition has produced considerable disappointment in the reflecting portion of the community. It has caused men to examine, with more attention, the fundamental principles of the constitution; and the result is a conviction now generally enterained that there *must* be a modification of that principle; that one branch of the legislature must not long continue to neutralize the efforts of the other two, when those efforts are manifestly directed to the public good. Such a power is indeed preposterous. Suppose three individuals, equally interested in any particular measure, were assembled to deliberate and to decide upon it: common sense would dicate that if there were a diversity of opinion, the decision should depend on the suffrage, not of the *one* but of the *two*. Yet, according to the practice of our boasted consitution, is the *unit* whice decides, whilh the majority are obliged to acquiesce in this outrage on their understanding, no less than the justiee of Englishmen. This is someting like another of our boasted institutions, the jury law, in which *one* determined mind is sure to triumph over the nerves or consciences or the *eleven*.

But while condemning this system of *checks* in so far as it leads to manifest evil, and while anxious, by a modification of the system, to prevent the recurrence of this evil, we cannot approve the remedies which have been hitherto proposed:—1. The creation of new peers whenever a particular measure were to be carried through the upper House, would virtually terminate the existence of that body as a separate branch of the state; and would render it like the old French Parliament and the Cortes of Spain in the middle ages, a mere assemby for registering the decrees of royalty. This extreme is worse than the other: at present *good* may be sometimes resisted; if the independence of the Lords were abolished, *evil* could not be withstood. They would, on all occasions, be the mere instruments of the Commons or of the royal will; and far better would it be to abolish their legislative existence at once, than to preserve this mockey of deliberation, 2. Equal or greater objections may be urged against the proposal which would destroy the *hereditary* character of the House, and render it *elective*. In whom must this most responsible of all suffrages be vested? In the constituency of the Commons? Then we should have two Houses of the same feelings and opinions; and as there could be no check, surely one of them would be unnecessy. In the Lords themselves? Then the evil of which we are now complaining would not be in the least diminished: as they would still be independent of popular opinion, so they would continue to be irresponsible. In the crown? Then they would be its slaves, and our free institutions would soon be absorbed by the sphere of monarchical despotism.

The subject is certainly beset with difficulties, but they are not insuperable The remedy, indeed, for the evil is more obvious than we should at the first suspect—so obvious, that we may be surprised it has not already been proposed.

When any measure of manifest public utility, after passing the House of Commons, is so mutilated in the Lords as to be worse than useless, and a conference between the two Houses has met in vain, the two consentient estates, viz. the Commons and the crown, *ought* to have the power of promulgating the measure as law. But it should be approved by the general voice of the people; and to learn whether that voice were or were not raised in its favour, Parliament should be dissolved by the crown. If the new members were pledged to it, and returned on the express condition of supporting it, there could no longer be a doubt on the subject. But even in this case we would have the bill, when sanctioned by a second House of Commons, sent up to the Lords. If they approved it, the dissolution, by unequivocally exhibiting the popular centiment, would have been cheaply purchased; if they still persisted in mutilating it, then the approbation of the crown only should be wanting to give it the force of law, as fully and completely as if the upper House had acceded to it.

But suppose the crown should take part with the Lords, and refuse to sanction the measure, however required by the public voice, and however favourable to the public interest?

Such acresult is not be expected; we doubt if it would ever arrive after the people had unanimously called for the measure by returning a majority of representatives, pledged to its support. If the contingency *should* happen, the remedy would be easy—the Commons would stop the supplies until the royal sanction were obtained· But this we admit, would be a dangerous remedy. If the Lords alone are not to withstand the other branches of the legislature, neither do we see how such a privilege could be exercised by the Commons how the latter alone should be allowed to act without the concurrence of the two higher powers. Yet, as all government is for the interest of the governed, if the latter steadfastly adhered to a given object of policy, both Lords and King ought to concur—if not voluntarily, by compulsion. The only difficulty would be to learn whether the object were really desired by a majority of the people—were soberly and consistently desired by them. To place the question beyond all dispute, two restrictions should be imposed. In the first place, the dissolution should not take place *immediately* after the rejection of any vital measure by the Lords. That measure should be postponed to another year, as well as to another Parliament. Suppose, for instance, this rejection occurred in the first month of the session; still the other business of the session should be transacted; and we would not have the dissolution proclaimed until five or even six months had elapsed from the close. During so long an interval-nearly a year—the people would have leisure to reflect soberly on the matter, their excitement would have disappeared, and they would be disposed to follow, not the impulse of passion, but the dictates of reason. The second restriction should be this—that before the Commons should proceed to so great an extremity as that of stopping the supplies, the proportion of members who advocated the measure, disapproved alike by Lord and King, should be definitively fixed. A bare majority should not be sufficient; and that proportion should be *three* to *two* before the representatives of the people should be allowed to arrest the whole machine of government by so awful an experiment.

Under these restriction,s the proposal we have suggested, might safely become a fundamental law. The people, when passion has had time to subside, will not long clamour for that which would be injurious to themselves, or unjust in itself. When they speak, through their representatives, they are surely entitled to respect, even to deference: and this for the obvious reason that the interest of the few (the three estates), even supposing they could be distinct, must yield to that of the many—the community at large. But the real interests of both are the same—a fact apparent to ever one not blinded by party feeling or hereditary prejudice. The long and the short of it (as our Hibernian brethren say) is, that the Lords must either be more obedient to the popular voice, or we must have such a reform in the business of legislation, as will enable us to dispense with their sage concurrence. If, as from the inveterate character of ancient bigotry and ignorance is likely to be the case, the latter be the alternative that must ultimately be adopted, it will be much preferable to the projects which have hitherto been proposed—projects which by virtually extinguishing the existence of the House would leave no check on what, in a popular state, must frequently arise—popular excitement.—*Atlas, Aug. 7.*

IMPORTANT RETURNS.

Mr. Hume to move for the *return* of the million swindled out of the legislature for the support of the knavish clergy of Ireland. We are sorry to discourage the hon. member; but we doubt he will find the job of getting back this grant like that of extracting "butter from a dog's throat·" The clergy never refund.

Sir C. Burrell—for the return of all the moneys that have been sacked as well as promised to hon. members, upon the strength of their support of the different railways in their progress through Parliament, each sum to be specified with the name of the honorable receiver. The worthy mover has intimated his intention to put his own name for [illegible]000*l*. at the head of the list, as an atonement for his *i*[illegible]*n* to have pocketed that amount, in case circumstances had rendered it discreet and convenient.

Mr. Wakley—for a return of his friend Roebuck's salary since he has been agent for the Canadas, with an account of the sums he has received on the sly, independent of his regular stipend, the said Roebuck having some scruples of conscience about receiving it any longer. He would have moved for the return himself, but the acuteness of his feelings rendered him unequal to the task. Wakley has offered to take charge of the money.

Sir R. Peel, on behalf of the Carlton Club, for a "return" of all the cash expended by them in the purchase of voters at the different elections, and the general corruption and bribery connected therewith. Should they succeed in getting these sums back, they will, of course, be spent in the same useful purposes hereafter.—*Satirist, July 30.*

THE RIGHT DIVINE.

"There's such divinity doth hedge a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would."

We perceive that the superannuated Sir Sidney Smith, with a number of others, who have taken refuge in France to avoid the importunities of their creditors, have been getting up a congratulatory address to Louis Philippe. Among other sentiments, we read the following:—"We bless that beneficent Providence, Sire, that has thrown a shield over you." If this tyrant be the especial favourite of Providence, we should be blasphemous enough to believe that impartial justice was not administered from the divine quarter. This cant about Providence, because a man did not take a good aim, is rather too ridiculous at the present day. Perhaps it may be urged that Louis Philippe has got a charmed life; he may have been dipped, like Achilles, in the river Styx, but like that hero, he may have a vulnerable part. On thing, however is clear; Louis Philippe trusts more to his guards and his police than he does to this said Providence. No person is allowed to carry a stick, even with a gold or silver nob; in his eyes, they are instruments of death; a blade is concealed in each, or a barrel for the discharge of a bullet. The time is gone by for—

"The right divine to govern wrong."

The people now assert their "right divine" to pull down those whom they have exalted, if the trust reposed in them has been violated. The quotation we made at the commencement, was put into the mouth of a king who relied on heavenly protection; his fate, as drawn by our immortal dramatist, might be a lesson to the daring fools among the royal portion of humanity. The next aim may be more sure.—*Satirist July, 24.*

RUSSIAN POLICY.

The Designs of Russia. By Lieutenant-Colonel de Lacy Evans. Second Edition. London, 1836.

England and Russia: being a fifth Edition of "England, France, Russia, and Turkey. Revised and enlarged, London, 1835.

Report on the Commerce af the Ports of New Russia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, made to the Russian Government in 1835, *in pursuance of an Investigation, undertaken by Order of Count Woronzow. By Julius de Hagemeister. Translated from the Original, published at Odessa, by T. F. Triebuer.* London, 1836.

The People of Russia, and the Policy of England.—London, 1836.

Opinions of the European Press on the Eastern Questions. Translated and extracted from Turkish, German, French and English Papers and Reviews. Edited by David Ross, of Bladensburg Esq. London, 1836.

Russia: by a Manchester Manufacturer. London, 1836.

The Portfolio. London, 1836.

The policy of Russia, in reference to the East, is beginning to attract the attention its great importance demands. The people of England may be said, until lately, not to have understood the question; but a few powerful pamphlets, written by persons who were intimately acquainted with the situation of Turkey, and the internal machinery of Russian diplomacy, have gradually awakened the energies, not merely of the English, but of the French and German press. The publication of these works has had an extraordinary effect not only on European opinion, but upon the public mind in Turkey, which was rapidly sinking under the indifference which was universally exhibited towards the affairs of that empire..an indifference that seemed to be silently surrendering the dominions of the Sultan into the hands of the Czar. It would be impossible to discuss in a single article the variety of topics which this vast inquiry opens, and, as we propose to analyze the whole as fully as our opportunities will permit, we will confine ourselves, for the present, to a plain exposition of the state of the case, preliminary to those grave considerations of international policy which it suggests.

The most satisfactory way is to begin at the beginning, and although it may not appear absolutely necessary to place before our readers a map of the geographical position of Constantinople, yet so remarkable has been the neglect with which the subject has been treated, that, in order to make the relation between Turkey and Russia clear, and to show distinctly the objects which Russia has for centuries past endeavoured to accomplish in reference to the East, it will be useful to call attention in the first instance to matters with which every body is presumed to be acquainted· The population of Turkey amounts to between five-and-twenty and thirty millions of souls: the greater part of the country, which stretches into three continents, lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. Constantinople, the capital of the whole, is divided from Europe by a narrow channel, called the Canal of Constantinople, and about one hundred miles to the westward there is another narrow channel, called the Dardanelles, upon each side of which lie the shores of Turkey. Close to Constantinople flow the waters of the Euxine or Black Sea, the only entrances to which from the Mediterranean are through the canal of Constantinople and the Dardanelles Such is the position of the empire and the capital of Turkey, presenting to the autocrat, it must be admitted, a very tempting source of commercial and territorial aggrandizement,

The whole history of Russia proves—even from the time when her feudal appanages covered the surface of the divided soil with unnatural wars..that the undeviating policy of her rulers in that direction was to overrun Turkey and possess themselves of Constantinople as the key to the commerce of the East, and as giving them the unlimited command of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, On some occasions they penetrated even to the gates of the capital, and in one memorable instance, the audacious despot of Russia made war upon Byzantium under the pretext of forcing the patriarch to baptize him in the Christian faith, compelling the Greek Emperor at the same time to give him his sister in marriage. But at that period the power of Russia was constantly fluctuating: she was lacerated by domestic feuds, and wanted the concentration that was necessary to render a foreign war effectual; and until the empire was firmly consolidated by the genius of Peter the Great, who raised her to a lofty station amongst the family of European states, her movements in that quarter were never followed by any general or permanent results. Peter perceived at once the importance of the dimly-revealed policy of his predecessors, but saw also that it would be impossible to accomplish it without organising the physical resources of his dominions, and cultivating for action his vast, but dislocated power. His first measure was to raise and discipline an army..his next to create a navy. These essential preparations concluded, he surveyed the boundaries of his dominions, and decided at once upon those daring aggressions which carried his frontier lines to a greater extent than the most theoretical amongst his ambitious predecessors had ever contemplated. Finland lay between him and the northern states of Europe: he ravaged the whole country, to the lip of sea, built a new capital close to the mouth of the Neva, and, sweeping the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia with his victorious flag, made himself master of the Baltic, with Sweden crouching on the one side, and Poland paralyzed on the other. Here was at once established that commerce with Europe which has gradually led to the enlargement of the Russian dominions, and which has made the Czar the centre of all subsequent European negociations. Not satisfied with this achievement Peter pushed in an opposite direction to the Caspian Sea, upon the shores of which he established his authority, after having already secured the White Sea by planting his standard at Archangel; and then, pursuing his triumphs towards the East, he wrested Asoph from the Turks, thus acquiring the command of the sea of Asoph, which is separated only by a narrow passage from the Baltic. It is true that in the capitulation at the battle of the Pruth, he was compelled to restore Asoph to the Sultan, but history attests with what reluctance he evacuated Turkey, and how many excuses he made before he fulfilled the treaty which he executed upon that occasiou.

Thus Peter was at one moment in possession of the Baltic, the Caspian, and the White Sea, and the Sea of Asoph. If any one, who happens not to be familiar with the map of Russia, will run over the space included within these landmarks, and westward to the Oural range, he will no longer be surprised that the immense power of Russia, which has been in a course of rapid acquisition from that period to the present, should at last have awakened not only the fears of Turkey, but the jealousy of England. Since that time Poland has been annexed to the Russian empire—since that time the little republic of Cracow, declared by a convention to be neutral, has been ravaged and laid under tribute by the Russian soldiery, and since that time, at a period when Napoleon occupied the throne of France, when the two Emperors frankly dispensed with every show of hypocrisy, and immediately previous to the interview of Enfurth (1808), the Emperor Alexander insisted upon the total partition of the Ottoman empire, which Napoleon resisted. In a speech pronounced by M. Bignon in the Chamber of Deputies, in 1834, that extraordinary fact was revealed, with additional circumstances to the effect that Alexander consented to an unreserved abandonment to France of the Spanish and Italian Peninsulas, as well as the ascendancy over Germany, allowing Napoleon at the same time to choose from the greater portion of the Turkish empire that part which would be most convenient—Albania, Bosnia, the Morea, and the islands (to which Napoleon, betraying the long cherished objects of French policy, added Syria and Egypt), demanding for *himself Constantinople and the Dardanelles.* The declaration of Alexander was that "Constantinople will be for me but a provincial town-geography gives it to me." And in reference to the Dardanelles he said, "*It is necessary that I should hold the key of my house.*" This demand—which in fact was a proposition to divide Europe between its two greater oppressors—appeared, even to Napoleon, to be so exorbitant that he rejected it, although he attached the utmost importance to the Russian alliance.

But the manifestations of the policy of Russia in reference to Turkey, which, at that time, were shown merely in the tone of her diplomatic proceedings, and in occasional movyments, have since taken the more definite shape of action. It would be impossible to compress into our limited space even a naked chronology of the events that have gradually brought the affairs of these countries into their present position; but we will point out the leading circumstances which will be sufficient to indicate the insidious character and [illegible] objects of the policy of the Russion cabin[illegible] attempt to occupy Constantinople by an hostile [illegible] experience has shown to be nearly im[illegible] when the Russian troops were encamp[illegible] miles of the capital, with the Bos[illegible] commanded by thirteen [illegible] battle ships, and the Giant's Mountain [illegible] with Russian tents, while all the pas[illegible] guarded, and her actual strength rep[illegible] real amount, she was glad to ta[illegible] of a favourable breeze to carry her out of [illegible] Russia, being well aware that an expedition against Constantinople must terminate in failure, has adroitly [illegible] the means of entering the capital, not as an enemy but as an ally, and once there, once having Turkey in her power, under the pretext of friendship, her views would be accomplished with facility. Russia might [illegible] be prevented from occupying Constantinople, but if she should ever succeed in establishing herself there, it would be impossible to dislodge her. She has, therefore, assiduously encouraged those feuds in Turkey that would be most likely to induce the Sublime Porte to ask her assistance as an ally, and watched with sleepless anxiety the opportunity when she might, in the disguise of friendship, obtain such an interest in the government of the empire [illegible] would enable her at last to seize upon the Dardanelles. That opportunity presented itself on the occasion of the insurrection in Greece. That insurrection was mainly created by the arts of the Russian ministers, but it no sooner took place than Russia, affecting deep interest in the happiness of a Christian people, remonstrated with the Sultan, and threatened him with a war in consequence of his severity to the Greeks The false sympathy of the nations of Europe was thus drawn towards the unfortunate Greeks, and the ruinous consequences of dismembering or weakening the Ottoman power were entirely ove[illegible] looked. There was no nothing thought of but the crue[illegible] that were enacted in the Morea, and a distinct dive[illegible] of public feeling into that channel was effected by th[illegible] pocritical language employed on the part of Russia, [illegible] pretending that her interference was solely on the g[illegible] of humanity, succeeded in bringing about an actual [illegible] of opinion with the whole of Christendom on the one side, and Turkey on the other. The menaces of Russia increased the revolt, which was precisely the object she desired to accomplish. Then came a treaty, and the celebrated convention of Akermann, by which Russia obtained signal advantages, while she renounced, in favour of Turkey, all further interference with Greece. The Ottoman empire was now at the last gasp, and Russia was permitted by her allies to avail herself of that auspicious moment to make a declaration of war, to pass the Balkan, and penetrate to Adrianople. The result of that war is well known; but the startling facts are not so familiar to the public, that by the treaty which was then entered into, Russia obtained the annexation of the Delta at the mouth of the Danube, which placed that river at her disposal, with the further stipulation that the opposite bank should be left uninhabited for a distance of six miles inland; that it consigned to Russia Anapa, the key of Circassia, which was obtained by treachery at the beginning of the war, cutting off from Europe the commerce of three or four millions of people, with the additional cession of nearly two thousand miles of coast, three military positions, and two fortresses—all of which Russia quietly possessed herself of, secure, as an able writer observes, in the ignorance of Europe, without condescending to mention names, or specify particulars; that it gave to Russia the nomination of the Hospodars of the provinces for life, the abolition of the imports in kind which formed the revenue of the provinces, and the establishment of a quarantine which separated the provinces from the Port, and annexed them to Russia; that it regulated the privileges of Russia merchants in Turkey so as to convulse the whole internal administration of the country, to defraud the governors and farmers of revenue of the right, and profits they had purchased, and to establish new monopolies of the most vexatious and iniquitous description; and finally that it determined a compensation for war e[illegible] penses which literally mortgaged the whole of Turkey to the Czar.

Two important facts are evident from this rapid review of the past: First, that Russia has always looked to the dismemberment and subjugation of the Ottoman empire as sinister objects essential to her plans of aggrandizement; Second, that we have suffered her, through a mistaken sense of the results, to bring Turkey at last into a situation, which, if we do not interfere before it be too late, will enable her to acheve a design which is as vast in its compass as it would be ruinous to the interests of England and disgraceful to the honor of Europe. Should Russia succeed in possessing herself of the Dardanelles, Persia is gone: when Persia is in the hands of Russia, what will become of India? At this moment Persia is a virtual dependency of Russia, who allows her to appear independent, to avoid awakening the the suspicions of England, until she has established herself in Constantinople. We have continued to speculate upon the possibility and difficulties of a Russian invasion of India, and we have satisfied ourselves that such an attempt would fail, since Russia would have to traverse more than one country, presenting numerous natural stacles, and capable of opposing the progress of her armies, before she could bring them to any of the points from which the Asiatic invaders commenced their march But we have all the time dropped out of our calculations the new position in which Russia would be placed if she carried into effect her projects against Turkey, and, keeping our eyes fixed upon India, and Central Asia, we have allowed the court of St. Petersburg to negociate treaties at Constantinople which have gradually reduced the independence of the Ottoman empire, and drawn the autocrat closer and closer to that point from whence he might with perfect security advance upon those distant dependencies which have cost England one hundred and fifty years of anxious legislation, warfare and expenditure, to obtain and consolidate. This, however, is merely the English view of the question, which demands more elaborate consideration than we can afford to bestow upon it; but we hope we have succeeded in showing that the inquiry is one of national as well as universal interest, and that it affects our own security quite as much as the preservation of that balance of power which is necessary to the maintenance of liberty and tranquillity in Europe.

The past state of opinion upon this subject affords some curious data for speculation, and as it forms a very important part of the general question, we propose to examine it in our next. A number of strange errors have prevailed respecting the resources and internal organization of Turkey, as well as the actual power and views of Russia; and a brief analysis of these fallacies, and a picture of the progress which has been made towards a more just and sound estimate of facts, will serve to clear away some of the difficulties that lie at the threshold of the investigation.

The Clerical Civil War.—The Deans and Members of Chapters are at war with the Bishops, and of course all about mammon. The sly prelates are endeavouring to take away all patronage from the Deans and others, all for the glory of God; while the latter are determined to resist, also all for the glory of God, such a monstrous invasion. "The house" is now really "divided against itself," and how long it will "stand," remains to be seen. This commotion must expedite ecclesiastical reform in right earnest; and churchmen will only have to thank themselves if the change be violent. The Bishop of London has been the chief deviser of the scheme; but with all his knowledge of Greek, he will find the lesser dignitaries quite a match for him. It is rather sigular that the Bishops, who prate so much about their own inalienable rights, should not scruple to violate those of others. B[illegible] of course they only do it on the scriptural principle, th[illegible] it is not wrong to rob Peter to pay Paul. The money will be directed to equally pious uses, whether given by a Dean or a Bishop; yet we think that the dignity of the church requires that the Bishop should distribute it.

Mrs. Trollope, the tourist and scribbler, threatens the public with some other volumes of fabrication and patchwork, and Willis, the Yankee, also intends perpetrating the same sort of work. The merits of the pair were being discussed the other evening at Sam Rogers's conversazione, when it was universally admitted that what they state was purely imaginative. "Travellers," observed Moo[illegible] "are privileged to lie." "If that be the case," replied Sa[illegible] "Willis and Mrs. Trollope may lie together by authority."

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee,